EDUCATION SECRETARIAT

Reviews the Administration Report of Sericulture Department for 1951-52.

READ—

Letter No. Tech. C. 439—52-53, dated the 22nd August 1952, from the Director of Sericulture, forwarding the Administration Report of the Department of Sericulture for the year 1951-52.

ORDER NO. S.R. 5500-76—SERI. 141-52-2, DATED BANGALORE, THE 31ST DECEMBER 1952.

Recorded.

2. *Area under mulberry in the State.*—The total area under mulberry cultivation at the end of the year was about 1·05 lakhs acres against 90,500 acres during 1950-51. The extent of Government mulberry gardens was 58 acres. Preliminary work for planting mulberry was commenced in the area comprising 56 acres of land at Guduvanahalli, Devanahalli Taluk, set apart for establishing a seed cocoon farm.

In spite of the unfavourable seasonal conditions, the output of mulberry from the Government Gardens was fairly satisfactory.

3. *Silk-worm rearing in Government Farms.*—The output of basic seed cocoons of foreign races during the year was 21·68 lakhs against 23·48 lakhs in 1950-51. The two hill stations at K.R. Hills and B.R. Hills produced 1·53 lakhs of superior quality foreign race seed cocoons against 1·28 lakhs in 1950-51. The average seed cocoons per 100 D.F. layings was 18,500 as against 18,000 in 1950-51. The harvest of seed cocoons was slightly below that of the previous year due to low humidity during a greater part of the year.

4. *Seed supply.*—The total number of D.F. layings prepared and distributed free of cost to seed rearers was 25·10 lakhs as against 23·62 lakhs in 1950-51. There were 4,380 seed rearers against 3,892 in 1950-51. The total output of Mysore seed cocoons was 53·10 crores as against 46 crores in 1950-51; 26·88 crores of seed cocoons were utilised for seed against 23·62 crores in 1950-51 by Government and aided grainages and seed vendors. The Sericultural Department of Madras purchased a large quantity of seed cocoons.

Foreign-race D.F. layings to the extent of 4·06 lakhs were distributed free among 560 seed rearers as against 5·08 lakhs during 1950-51. The aggregate output of seed cocoons was 5·67 crores against 6·80 crores in 1950-51. Due to high temperature and low humidity, the average production per 100 layings during the year was 12,500 as against 15,000 in 1950-51. The two hill stations on B.R. Hills and K.R. Hills prepared 30,187 revitalised foreign race D.F. layings as against 25,300 in 1950-51.

The 22 Government and 135 aided grainages prepared and distributed 269·13 lakhs D.F. layings as against 211·06 lakhs in 1950-51. Against a total demand of 6 crores of layings 2·69 lakhs disease-free layings were made available, the supply being 45 per cent of the demand as against 35 per cent in 1950-51.

Following the fall in the cocoon price, the sale price of D.F. layings was reduced in June 1951 from Rs. 6 to Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 to Rs. 2-8-0 per 100 cross breed and Mysore race disease-free layings, respectively.

5. *Sericultural Education.*—Out of 16 students selected for training in mulberry cultivation, silk-worm rearing and grainage technique, 11 students completed the training and 5 continued under training at the end of the year. Of these 16 students, five were scholars deputed by the Government of Madhya Bharat, Uttar Pradesh, Assam and Ceylon who were also trained in Reeling Technique.

6. *Assistance to Sericulturists.*—One hundred cart loads of green mulberry cuttings, 2,200 saplings, 1,500 each of seedlings and grafts were supplied from the Government Farms free of cost to sericulturists. About 2¼ tons of cake-powder-manure on stock in the Farms were sold to sericulturists at controlled prices as against 80 tons during 1950-51 and though the demand from sericulturists for this manure was on the increase, supplies could not be made at controlled rates as this concession was to be given only to growers of food crops.

7. *Propaganda.*—The staff attached to 61 propaganda outposts at important sericultural centres in the State endeavoured to teach and demonstrate improved scientific methods in mulberry cultivation, silk-worm rearing and silk reeling. They collected essential sericultural statistics, ascertained the needs of the sericulturists in respect of disease-free layings and mulberry cuttings and arranged supply. They also supervised and guided the work of the aided grainages. The advantage of the improved cottage reeling unit was exhibited at Ramanagaram, Sidlaghatta and Mamballi.

8. *Silk Reeling.*—The aggregate production of filature raw silk for the year was 86,500 lbs. as against 63,929 lbs. during 1950-51. The over-all production of silk reeled in filatures and charakas was about 13·30 lakhs lbs. against 16 lakhs in 1950-51, the reduction being due to decrease in cocoon production.

9. *Sericultural Co-operation.*—There were five Sericultural Co-operative Societies at (1) Sidlaghatta, (2) Mellur, Sidlaghatta Taluk, (3) Mugur, T.-Narasipur Taluk, (4) Ummathur, Chamarajanagar Taluk and (5) Ganal, Ramanagaram Taluk, as against three during 1950-51, the last two being new. Aided grainages attached to these societies worked satisfactorily and prepared 2·52 lakhs D.F. layings. The services of a Sericultural Inspector continued to be made available to the society at Ganal, Ramanagaram Taluk, for organising and supervising technical work. The Mysore Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society continued to assist weavers by purchase and sale of silk to members. Chandrikes were stocked and hired to sericulturists in two Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies in T.-Narasipur and Kunigal Taluks.

10. *Cocoon Markets.*—Out of the three voluntary cocoon markets at Ramanagaram (Channapatna Taluk), Melur (Sidlaghatta Taluk) and Santhemarahalli (Chamarajanagar Taluk) financed by the Central Silk Board, the Ramanagaram market transacted 40,257 lbs. of cocoons as against 9,325 lbs. in 1950-51. The other two markets did not avail of the facilities and were closed in August 1951.

11. *Research.*—Experiments on improving the Mysore multi-voltine races and the races imported before 1930 were conducted during the year in the Research Institute at Channapatna. Experiments on silk-worm nutrition were continued at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

12. *General.*—A continuous and steep fall occurred in 1951-52 in the prices of cocoons and silk mainly as a result of the tightening of credit facilities and lowering of the purchasing power. The price of filature silk moved round about Rs. 28 per lb. The departmental staff and officers attended the monthly meetings of the District and Taluk Development Committees. Loans to the extent of Rs. 3,250 were sanctioned to Sericulturists. At Government Silk Filatures, Kanakapura, 27,612 lbs. of raw silk and 1,600 lbs. of dupion were reeled as against 27,696 lbs. in 1950-51. Average renditta obtained was 16·9 as against 17·4 in 1950-51; and 145 silk and 135 cocoon samples were tested at Silk Conditioning and Testing House. An outpost was opened to render technical assistance to the Sericulturists in Manchenahalli Hobli, Goribidnur Taluk and Chandur, Gudibanda Taluk. About 121,135 lbs. of raw silk were imported from Japan for sale to Handloom Weavers at the instance of the Mysore Provincial Silk Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society. A meeting of the Silk Advisory Committee held on 10th May 1951 discussed about 20 subjects of importance. The department participated in the Dasara Exhibition in Mysore and the Industrial and Fine Arts Exhibition held at Bangalore. The representatives of the Department attended the meeting of the Tariff Commission held in Bombay. A Seminar on Silk Industry was organised with the co-operation of all the silk interests at Nandi Hills in June 1951.

The conditions which prevailed during the year under report were not favourable for the Indian Filature Industry. The Government of India were requested to take definite measures for stabilising the prices of raw silk.

The total expenditure of the Department during the year was Rs. 5·17 lakhs against Rs. 4·82 lakhs in 1950-51. Remittances under "Sericulture Receipts" was Rs. 2·02 lakhs against Rs. 2·34 lakhs in 1950-51. Inclusive of the sale proceeds due from Messrs. Mysore Spun Silk Mills to the extent of Rs. 23,161-4-6, the sericulture receipts amounted to Rs. 2·25 lakhs. The Silk-worm Seed (Control of Distribution)

Bill, 1952, was introduced in the Legislative Assembly in July 1952 and passed. Sri K. Shamsuddin Khan continued to be the Director of Sericulture during the year under review.

The work of the Department was satisfactory.

L. MUNISWAMY,
Secretary to Government,
Education Department.

LAW SECRETARIAT

Records Annual Report and Return on the Administration of the Workmen's Compensation Act for the year 1951-52, submitted by the Commissioner of Labour in Mysore, Bangalore.

READ—

Annual Report and Return on the Administration of the Workmen's Compensation Act for the year 1951-52, submitted by the Commissioner of Labour in Mysore, Bangalore, with his letter No. S. 2 (7) —AL-PR. 4—52-53, dated the 23rd October 1952, (printed *in extenso* as annexure).

ORDER No. L.S. 4664-73—L.W. 244-52-2, DATED BANGALORE, THE 28TH NOVEMBER 1952.

Recorded.

N. R. JAYA RAO,
Secretary to Government,
Law Department.

ANNEXURE.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT FOR THE YEAR 1951-52 (FROM 1ST APRIL 1951 TO 31ST MARCH 1952).

The Government in their Notification No. L.S. 4370-80—L.W. 214-50-8, dated 5th February 1952, have appointed the Commissioner of Labour in Mysore as the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation with jurisdiction over the whole of the State of Mysore and the Deputy Commissioners of Districts to be Commissioners for Workmen's Compensation with jurisdiction over the respective Districts.

Proceedings under this Act during the year are as follows :—

There were 108 cases pending disposal in the Courts of the Commissioners for Workmen's Compensation at the beginning of the year under report. During the year 1951-52, the number of cases filed were 422 of which 86 related to fatal accidents, 242 to non-fatal and 94 to memorandum of agreements as against 408 cases in the previous year (86 fatal, 88 non-fatal and 234 memorandum of agreements). The total number of cases for disposal during the year were 530 including the cases pending at the commencement of the year (fatal 129, non-fatal 307 and memorandum of agreements 94) of which 479 cases were disposed of (fatal 92, non-fatal 293 and memorandum of agreements 94).

Particulars of the cases filed, disposed of and pending during the year under review are furnished in Statement No. I.

Distribution of proceedings.—A sum of Rs. 89,215-1-9 was pending distribution at the commencement of the year 1951-52 and the sum deposited in the Courts of the Commissioners for Workmen's Compensation during the year amounted to Rs. 1,59,384-5-6 which totalled the amount for distribution during the year to